

DENE

REPORT

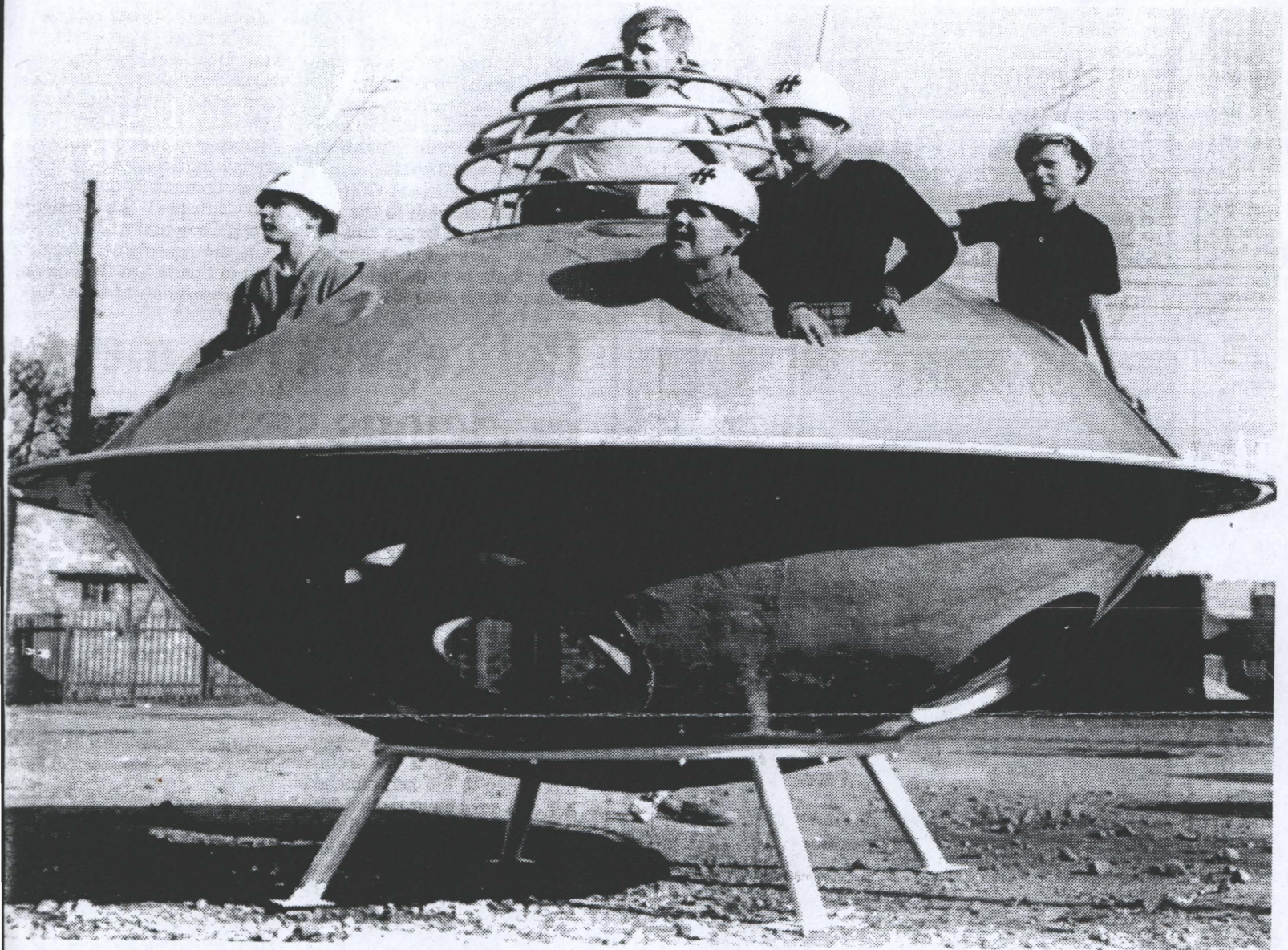
JANUARY

1996

Aliens and
the Sudbury
connection

P. 2

A newsletter of unusual reports on various subjects. Published on an irregular schedule as an exchange publication only with others of a like nature. Comments should be sent to: Gene Duplantier, 17 Shetland Street, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2M 1X5



The Toronto Sun, Thursday January 18, 1996

Life on 2 distant planets?

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, (Reuter) — Astronomers said yesterday they had discovered two new planets whose environments might be able to support life.

The giant planets, 35 light-years from Earth, are thought to have surface conditions that would allow the formation of water — a key to developing living organisms.

"Life is now possible. There is a harbor, a site, on which life might form," Geoffrey Marcy, the San Francisco State University astrophysicist who made the discovery, said. Marcy, with fellow researcher Paul Butler, discovered the new planets in the Virgo and Ursa Major constellations. Both are bigger than Jupiter and visible to the naked eye.

Jay Ingram hosts the TV program @discovery.ca on the Discovery Channel.



Jay Ingram

Last Sunday I spent an hour inside a special chamber at Laurentian University in Sudbury trying to see if I could have the other-worldly experience of being abducted by aliens. And while the event fell short of being a close encounter of the third kind, it had its moments.

It was all part of "Alien Week" on the Discovery Channel. Three of us went to Sudbury to see a Laurentian neuroscientist, Dr. Michael Persinger. He has devoted years of research to understanding some of the stranger phenomena of modern life, including accounts of being abducted by aliens. His view is that such apparent contacts between aliens and humans are actually the result of unusual events in the brains of those reporting them.

There have been hundreds of reports over the last 30 years, mostly in North America, of aliens kidnapping and experimenting with innocent people. The experiences include visits to alien spacecraft, the implantation of objects inside the abductees' bodies (which never seem to be found), the removal of eggs or sperm and even the impregnation of abducted women. Some victims claim to have been abducted several times, in extreme cases on a regular basis.

Most of the abductees only remember the details of their experience after hypnotic regression, during which they uncover and retrace the details of what up until then may have been nothing more than a vague feeling that something strange had happened to them. The tendency is to dismiss such bizarre accounts as ridiculous. But the sheer numbers and the unhappiness and suffering of at least some of the "abductees" deserves something more.

Persinger doesn't believe these people are necessarily lying. He thinks many of them might have had a real experience of a "presence," the strong (and sometimes terrifying) feeling that one is not alone. He believes that hypnotic regression may then adorn this simple experience with the full details of an abduction experience.

The experience of an "other" is well-documented in the neuroscientific literature. It tends to happen to people who are capable of vivid imagery and who are under some sort of stress — anything from lack of oxygen and food to a recent bereavement. Such experiences are thought to be triggered somehow in the temporal lobes, those parts of the brain around and above the ears.

Persinger has set up an isolation chamber at Laurentian in an attempt to simulate such experiences. That is where I spent much of last Sunday afternoon. The chamber is about the size of a small bedroom, lit only by a red light. I sat in an overstuffed chair in the middle of the room and put on a blindfold and a tight-fitting helmet fitted with electrical gear for stimulating my brain.

Then for two consecutive half-hour periods, the double doors to the chamber were closed and I sat there alone as my temporal lobes were bathed in pulsed electromagnetic fields.

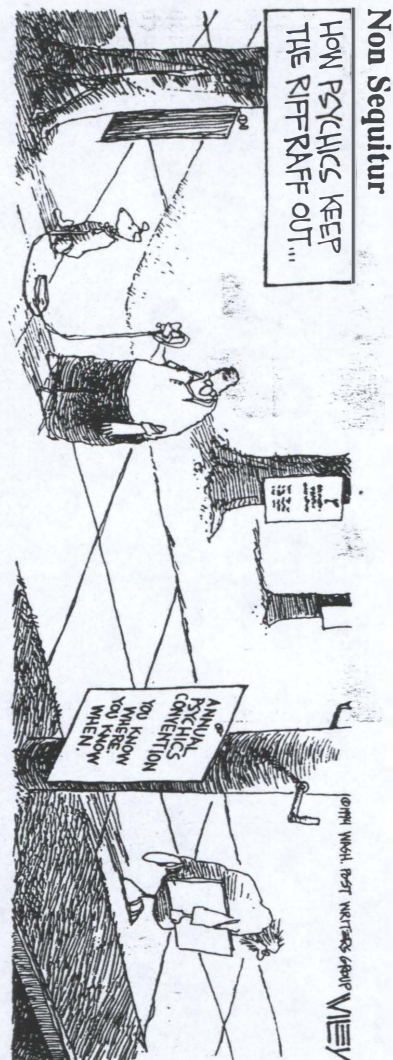
Did I see aliens? Unfortunately not. I didn't even have the eerie feeling that someone was there in the chamber with me. My brain might not be prone to such vivid imagery. I did, however, see a series of tiny faces floating in front of me. They looked like white Wedgwood china faces, all female, on a dark background, with the faces sometimes changing from one to another as I watched. They were entrancing, if somewhat fleeting.

I had other moments of rapidly changing dream-like images, but the faces impressed me the most. Is Michael Persinger right that electrical events in the temporal lobes are responsible for the rash of reports of alien abductions? Not that you could demonstrate from my experience. But his hypothesis rings true for me, even though it must be admitted that there are gaps that must be filled in.

In particular, I'd want to see concrete evidence that the simple experience of a presence can and has been transformed into a detailed story of aliens, spacecraft and invasive experiments. It's plausible, not proven. As Persinger says, if you had the feeling that someone was with you in his chamber (many have done so) it would be upsetting enough but at least you would know why it was happening. Imagine having the same experience while sitting at home, alone.

THE TORONTO STAR

Sunday, January 14, 1996



THE TORONTO STAR Friday, May 26, 1995

There's water on sun, U.S. scientists say

WASHINGTON (Reuter) — It's hard to imagine finding water on the sun, but chemists and stargazers said yesterday they've done so.

In the journal *Science* today, the researchers report finding water not in the hot gaseous heart of the sun, but on relatively cooler sunspots. Chemist Peter Bernath and his colleagues identified the very hot hydrogen/oxygen water molecules by analyzing data from the spectrometer on Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona.

DELVE REPORT
JANUARY 1996

Cattle mutilations prompt talk of aliens, scare ranchers

By D'Arcy Fallon
Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph

SIMLA, Colo. — The discovery of mutilated cattle on the plains of eastern Colorado seems like a B horror movie with something for everyone: Sex and Satan, government conspiracy and E.T.s, wiggled out ranchers and baffled investigators.

But not even Hollywood could have cooked up this disquieting yarn, which has more sticky twists and turns than a fist full of licorice.

Since Aug. 23, ranchers have reported four cases of cattle mutilation — three in El Paso County and one in Elbert County. All are eerily similar to a wave of mutilations in northern New Mexico, where 47 cattle have been attacked in the last 18 months.

Ranchers here say the "soft tissue" of their mutilated cattle — including sex organs, lips, tongue and udders — was removed with a laser-like precision. At the same time, there have been no human, animal or tire tracks nearby, no sign of blood, no sign of a struggle, no barking dogs in the middle of the night.

Whatever's zapping their cattle isn't your typical predator, local ranchers insist.

The cases are the latest in a long line of cattle mutilations in Colorado and the West. Between 1971 and 1985, there were more than 10,000 reports in nine states. Many of the early reports of mutilations were accompanied by stories of strange lights in the sky or low-flying aircraft, fueling speculation that they might be part of a top-secret government operation. After 1988, reports of mutilations dropped off in El Paso County. Until now.

The recent spate of deaths has rekindled the mystery: Who — or what — is neatly slicing these animals to death, dissembling their parts like pieces of a puzzle?

"I have a theory that it ain't predators," said Simla rancher Ted Hasenbalg, who found his 18-month-old bull, Buddy, dead on Aug. 23, in a field a few miles away from his home. His reaction: "Well, I'll be damned. They're back."

Hasenbalg isn't sure who "they" are. He only knows they're repeat offenders: this is the third time in 17 years that Hasenbalg's cattle have been mutilated.

The first time was in the late 1970s, when he found a steer mutilated. A day or two later, it was the same story with a pregnant cow.

In the recent case, he found his \$2,000 bull lying on its side in a pasture, neatly cut up with what his wife, Patsy, says must've been a "high-tech" instrument.

The bull's scrotum, an eye and pieces of hide were missing.

The Hasenbalgs won't say for sure what killed the bull, although they have some theories.

"It could be a cult," Hasenbalg said darkly. Patsy Hasenbalg, a dental hygienist, argued, "How come no tracks? How come no blood? I don't think a bunch of cultists are going around with a laser. This has to be something really

high-tech. I think it's possible that something could've come from somewhere."

It's possible, she said softly, that the mutilations could be the work of aliens who need parts of the animals to survive.

Lonnie Pribble lost three head of cattle last year on the land he leased near Dove Creek. (pop. 1,000), about 70 miles from Durango.

"They were mutilated," he said bluntly. "The second one, I had an autopsy done on her." The cow's tongue and sex organs had been removed, her nipples were cut off.

It was so unnerving, Pribble recalled, so ... weird. And he and his family were alone out there in all that empty country.

When Pribble's lease expired, he moved his family to town.

What killed his cows?

Maybe it was a satanic cult, he said slowly, ever so slowly.

While Dr. Dave Getzy isn't ruling out that theory ("I go into this with an open mind"), he says he hasn't seen anything unexplainable in the mutilations.

Many ranchers don't realize that there often are scientific reasons for what seems to be an inexplicable act, said Getzy, a veterinarian pathologist and director of the Colorado State Diagnostic Lab in Fort Collins. For instance, many people unfamiliar with post-mortem changes don't realize that animal wounds often appear to be sharply defined because the skin tightens after death due to bloating.

There are often explanations for what appears to be bloodless mutilation, Getzy said, stressing that he has not examined any of the dead cattle in Elbert and El Paso counties. For instance, animals who have been attacked by animals after death typically won't bleed outside the body because of they don't have blood pressure. As for cattle found without sex organs, eyes, tongues and lips: predators commonly eat them first.

"In cases that I've been involved in, I've never found an instance where it appeared unusual and couldn't be explained by predators or the effects of decomposition on the body," Getzy said.

But some ranchers who are familiar with the way dead livestock decays aren't convinced.

Down in northern New Mexico, where dozens of cattle have been found mutilated, normally taciturn ranchers are finally speaking up, said Zack Van Eyck, a reporter for the Santa Fe New Mexican who was written in depth about the mutilations.

In most of the cases, there's never been a trace of blood, a tire track or footprint, even though the cattle are sometimes found far from the nearest road, Van Eyck said. One rancher with 2,500 head of cattle has discovered 13 steers and one cow dead and mutilated since April 1993. At about \$650 per head, the losses are adding up and becoming harder and harder to take.

The Toronto Sun, Thursday November 23, 1995

Prehistoric man father of all guys?

NEW YORK (AP) — Every man on Earth today can trace his Y chromosome to one male who lived 190,000 years ago, before anatomically modern humans had evolved, a study suggests.

There were many males around at the time, but only this one left a Y chromosome legacy that persists today, researcher Michael Hammer said.

The Y chromosome is one of 24 kinds of microscopic threads that hold genes. Unlike other chromosomes, it is passed from father to son.

THE TORONTO STAR Wednesday, May 31, 1995

Scientists search for 'werewolf' gene to explain hair growth

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Scientists are hot on the trail of a "werewolf" gene — or at least close to identifying what may have turned some unfortunate individuals into "ape men" or "werewolves" in freak shows and circuses.

Pragna Patel, a neurologist at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, and several U.S. and Mexican colleagues have narrowed the search for the gene in a Mexican family with an extraordinary five-generation history.

Male victims have hair covering most of their faces and upper bodies, while women victims suffer from thick, hairy patches on their skin.

Patel, a molecular geneticist, said in a telephone interview she was disturbed by a news release from a scientific journal that dubbed it a "werewolf" syndrome.

THE TORONTO STAR Thursday, January 11, 1996

Cancer may have killed dinosaurs, scientist says

LONDON (Reuters) — Cancer caused by particles thrown out by dying stars may have killed off dinosaurs 65 million years ago, a U.S. scientist says. Juan Collar of the University of South Carolina believes sub-atomic particles called neutrinos from stars collapsing in Earth's galaxy may have produced a dinosaur cancer pandemic.

DELVE REPORT
JANUARY 1996

PAGE 3

The News-Herald, Tuesday, October 4, 1994

Shoe



UFO sightings have Territories town in a trance

By GWEN DAMBROFSKY
CANADIAN PRESS

A mystery of paranormal proportions has the Northwest Territories town of Fort Resolution in a kind of trance.

Every evening since Jan. 4, townsfolk have stepped outside and looked up, hoping to catch another glimpse of a trio of pulsating, multicolored lights dancing across the cold night sky.

They have rarely been disappointed. "We're seeing exactly the same object every single night ... between about 5 o'clock and 8 o'clock. Then it

completely disappears," Mayor Euan Hunter says.

"It's quite calming actually, especially when all the colors come out from underneath it."

The unidentified flying object so intrigued a colonel in the Canadian Armed Forces that he and two staff members hopped into a Twin Otter plane and flew out for a look-see.

"The witnesses were pretty credible, actually," says Capt. Susan Gray, public affairs officer for the military in Yellowknife.

"A few of our Canadian Rangers

(Dene and Inuit who serve in a reserve force) had seen it. And the mayor."

And the RCMP. But wouldn't you know it, Gray says — by the time Col. Pierre Leblanc got to Fort Resolution the skies had clouded over and he had to leave without seeing anything.

"This is the biggest story since I got up here last summer. UFO sightings or paranormal phenomena are not something that Canada's military deals in very often," says Gray.

Leblanc will file a report with the Defence Operation Centre in Ottawa,

which deals with about 30 or 40 UFO reports a year.

But though the military's official role may be concluded, the Fort Resolution UFO is still the talk of the base.

Hunter says the object has red, green and blue lights with a constant white light in the centre. It moves straight west, and then down, before vanishing. It's not a star, not a planet, not the northern lights, he says: "I just cannot explain it."

"The first few days (of sightings) I was pretty skeptical, until I saw it ... It blew my socks off."

Bugs found at embassies

SYDNEY (AP) — Australia has discovered hi-tech spying on its embassies in Indonesia, Burma, Vietnam and Russia. The listening devices, infrared beams and tiny cameras were revealed early this month.

TORONTO STAR Tuesday, January 23, 1996

Galileo sends back Jupiter surprises

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (Reuters) — The Galileo probe entering Jupiter's fiery atmosphere sent back some startling data that will force scientists to rethink their theories of the giant planet's formation, NASA said yesterday. Galileo found it windier and drier than expected, with less helium and less lightning — reducing the probability of finding complex organic molecules like those on Earth.

Amateur locates new, tiny planet

LONDON (Reuters) — An amateur astronomer in Britain has discovered a tiny planet 640 million kilometres from Earth with a telescope rigged up in his garden shed.

"I've been stargazing since I was 11 years old but I never thought anything like this would happen to me," George Sallit said after the discovery of Sallit One was verified by experts at Harvard University and the Smithsonian Institution in the United States.

It is one of several thousand minor planets in the solar system.

Sallit, 43, found the 32-kilometre diameter planet between Mars and Jupiter quite by chance when scouring the universe.

Black hole in our backyard?

Hubble find rare in our galaxy

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Hubble Space Telescope has discovered either a black hole in our galaxy or an equal rarity: Thousands of stars rushing toward the core of a globular cluster.

Seen from Earth as a single blur of light, Space Telescope Science Institute described the stars' convergence yesterday "like bees swarming to their hive."

"This runaway collapse, long theorized by researchers but never seen in such detail, may have lasted a few million years — a flash in the 12 billion-year life of the cluster," the institute said.

The area is in an ancient globular cluster known to astronomers as M15, about 37,000 light years away, in the constellation Pegasus. In the vacuum of space, light travels 5.88 trillion miles a year.

"It's a dense star cluster, like a mini-galaxy," said Puragra Guhathakurta of the University of California at Santa Cruz. "Stars in globular clusters are almost as old as the universe. If any globular cluster in our galaxy is suspected to have a black hole, M15 is the best candidate."

To determine whether a black hole or a collapsing core is causing the phenomena, the Hubble would have to be re-aimed at the cluster to make spectral analysis of the light. The images, taken last April, alone can't distinguish between the two, Guhathakurta said.

Guhathakurta and fellow researchers will request more time on the telescope, which has astronomers lining up years in advance.

Big Brother's hearing is getting keener

BY DALE GRANT

The recent revelations that Canada's super-secret electronic spy agency, the Communications and Security Establishment (CSE), has been eavesdropping on friendly foreign governments for commercial advantage perhaps can be dismissed with the claim that everybody does it.

But given ongoing advances in computer and software technology, a decade of allegations that CSE routinely snoops on Canadians is quite another matter. For the rapidly evolving field of Voice Recognition Technology (VRT) has the potential to give governments a truly Orwellian tool — the ability to scan electronically millions of telephone conversations, fax transmissions and computer data links for content.

VRT already is used by some phone companies to automate long distance information calls. Phone the Montreal area and a recorded voice will ask you the name of the place and the person or company whose number you wish. Say "Saint Hubert" and "René Dupuis," and a computer will attempt to provide you the number without human intervention.

Given the complexities of human speech, and the difficulty of writing sophisticated

recognition software, such systems are not yet perfect, but they are improving rapidly.

To understand the impact of VRT — and its danger for civil liberties — consider the problem of someone trying to extract information from five-minute conversations or computer emissions on 6,000 phone lines. Ten years ago, that would have meant 500 hours of listening by human beings for the organization doing the surveillance, and the exercise would have been pointless in terms of time and cost.

Now computer systems can look for key words, specific voices, and even emotional stress levels, in thousands of calls, quickly getting to the information wheat among the chaff.

For most telecommunications no longer are strictly over wires. Whether it is satellite links or microwave towers, most telephone calls will be transmitted by radio at some point in their route. Picking up these signals is easy meat for an organization like CSE, or in theory, a commercial organization. An antenna no bigger than a modern satellite dish on the general path of a microwave link will do fine — if you have the computer technology to process the signals.

Reg Whitaker, a professor of political science at York University, is concerned with

the civil liberty implications of VRT.

"It effectively means that individuals can be targeted, their conversations routinely recorded and analyzed amid all the electronic noise that is out there," he told me last year.

"There is, in fact, little or no legal protection against this because the legal protections such as they exist are sort of horse-and-buggy when compared to these new methods. Between physical intervention, like wiretaps and bugs, and what we are talking about here, where conversations are literally scooped out of the air . . . there is an enormous gap."

While most Canadians probably would not object to such technologies being used against criminal syndicates or terrorists, the chill effect for legitimate political organizations, social policy groups and legitimate businesses, is bound to be awesome.

This is one field of endeavor where the federal government needs to get ahead of rampaging technology and set up legal protections and procedures so the use of VRT does not put the fear of Big Brother on every telephone call in the country.

Dale Grant is editor of Defence Policy Review.

Experts warn of new peril at Chernobyl, paper says

LONDON (Reuters) — Western scientists have warned that a second catastrophic explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in Ukraine could occur at any time, the Observer newspaper said yesterday.

The British Sunday paper said it obtained a report, suppressed by European Commission officials, that contained the warning about Chernobyl, site of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986.

"In a secret report . . . they say pillars supporting the damaged reactor building are in imminent danger of bursting," the paper said.

"Their collapse could send debris crashing through the concrete sarcophagus built round the irradiated, burnt-out remains of Chernobyl's reactor Number 4; or rubble could plunge into reactor 3 immedi-

'It's a scandal this is being shrouded in secrecy when the safety of Europe's public is at risk.'

— A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE INVESTIGATION

ately next to it, which is still fully operational, triggering another core meltdown."

The paper said the report is being suppressed by European Commission officials battling with Ukrainian politicians over the site's future and pricetag of a cleanup.

In Brussels, the European Commission, which is the executive body of the 15-state European Union, said it could not immediately comment on the allegations.

Western governments and the scientists say the whole plant should be shut down immediately. But Ukrainian officials are refusing until Western cash and expertise are available to help build replacements.

"It's a scandal that this is being shrouded in secrecy when the safety of Europe's public is at risk," a source close to the investigation told the Observer.

A fire and explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, in what was then the Soviet Union, sent radioactive particles into the atmosphere over much of Europe.

Medical experts say the disaster has caused an increase in the number of cases of cancer in children. Ukrainian officials say 8,000 people have since died as a result.

The plant's second reactor was closed after a fire in 1991.

The Toronto Star, Tuesday May 30, 1995

Johnny Mnemonic by 2020

LONDON (Reuters) — Scientists may be able to link the human brain to a computer within 50 years, a British study says.

The Independent newspaper reported yesterday that Prof. Peter Cocchi, a futurist, said scientists by the year 2020 may be able to link silicon chips to the brain.

"The link would create a physical connection between the carbon-based memory of the human brain to the silicon memory of the computer chip," the paper said.

If the link is made, people could carry the Encyclopedia Britannica on a chip in their head, a la the movie Johnny Mnemonic.